WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill ag Far as Acted On.

Shipbuilding Materials on the Free List.

Oustons Duties Payable One-Third in Greenbacks.

THE KU KLUX ACT IN THE SENATE.

The Final Adjournment Difficulty.

FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE BY INDIANS.

A United States Supply Train Attacked and Robbed in Texas.

The Defenders Scalped and Burned Alive.

TERROR ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872. The Senate Considering the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill-What Came of Thinking a Matter Over.

The bill to extend the time in which the President may suspend the writ of habeas corpus until March 4, 1873, was taken up in the Senate to-day, notwithstanding the absence of Senator Bayard, of the minority of the Ku Klux Committee, and its consideration proceeded with. A telegram from that gentleman announces the probability of his return on Monday, but all efforts to postpone a final vote on the bill until his arrival failed. It should be explained, however, that the caucus programme of business requires action on the bill at this time, and it is, perhaps, Mr. Bayard's fault that is absent at the time when every one who knows anything about business in the Senate should have known that it would come up. The debate shows conclusively that both the majority and minority of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that a regularly organized association of tempted to deny the assertion that the ex-rebel raider, N. B. Forrest, was a member of the organization, and possibly its leading spirit, except Senator Blair. Senator Norwood objected to allusions of the same character made by Senator Scott against General John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

It was finally agreed that a vote shall be taken on Tuesday of next week, and, pending further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

The executive session of the Senate to-day lasted only fifteen minutes, and was wholly occupied with the confirmation of unimportant nominations. This was the first opportunity that outraged Senatorial dignity has had to avenge itself since the excusive publication by the Herald of the treaty correspondice, but no attempt was made to take advantage of it. In fact, it is believed that Senator Cameron and others, who in the first flush of indignation threatened to move for an investigation into the manner in which the HERALD gets its news of the secrets of the government, have, on sober, second thought, abandoned the idea.

Final Adjournment.

The adjournment question in Congress has settled itself into a muddle. The Senate resolution to adlourn on the 29th inst. is still pending in the House notwithstanding which Mr. Dawes succeeded yeserday in passing a resolution through the latter body fixing June 3 as the date. The House resolution was briefly considered in the Senate to-day, and, strange to say, the members thereof did no at first comprehend the shrewd trap into which Mr. Dawes had invited them to step. It was his intention to throw out a bait for the Senate to induce it to assume the responsibility of extending the session, and yet, by holding the original Senate resolution as a matter pending in the House, to be able to force an adjournment on the 29th. Mr. Sherman, however, flanked the whole scheme by offering a resolution asking the House to return the first one. The question is thus opened for consideration in such a manner as to make it probable that final action will be reached before many days.

Free Lumber for Shipping and Free Licor ice for Tobacco Men.
Speaker Blaine, while the House was in Commit-

tee of the Whole to-day on the Tariff bill, Mr. Scofield in the chair, succeeded in getting in an amendment putting shipping materials on the free list. This amendment combined all the prominent features of the bills heretofore introduced by him self and Messrs. Hale and Lynch. The idea of incorporating this matter in a tariff bill originated with him, and he succeeded in making the requisite combinations to carry it.

W. R. Roberts proposed an amendment placing licorice of all kinds on the free list. It was carried after a hard struggle, although a short time previously a similar resolution failed. This is very important to the tobacco interests, as, the duty being eighty-five per cent, large quantities of leaf to bacco were sent to Canada to be there manufactured. thus injuring the manufacturing interests of the country. Three-fourths of the licorice imported was used in the manufacture of tobacco.

Fearful Indian Outrage at Howard's Well, Texas-A Gallant Officer-Death of Lieutenant Vincent.

The Secretary of War to-day received from General C. C. Augur, commanding the Department of Texas, his report, together with that of Lieutenant Colonel Merritt, of the Ninth cavalry, concerning the destruction, by Indians, Mexicans and negro deserters from the Ninth Cavairy, of a Mexican supply train, en route to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Well, near old Fort Lancaster, Texas, on the 20th of April last. The attack was made by a party of 125 to 150 men, and all the people with the train seventeen in number, were killed or wounded, except one woman. The train and commissary supplies belonging to our government were all burned

General Augur says:—
On 20th inst. I arrived with the cavairy of my command at Howard's Well, a few hours too late to prevent one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train loaded with United States commissions of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way from San Angary and Orthogones stores of the way for the san Angary and Orthogones stores of the way for the way of the way for th has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on its way from San Antonio to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, plundered and burned. All the people with the train, seventeen souls in all, were killed or wounded, except one woman. My command buried eleven bodies and brought three wounded men and one woman into this post. Before arriving at the burning train the first intimation we had of the horrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of some of the poor victims, but no one was alive to tell the horrors of the saffair. I supposed up to this time that Captain Sheridan, with the infantry of my command, was in camp at Howard's Weil, about a mile from the scene of the massacre, and while yet some distance from the point the snioke of the burning wagons, mistaken for his camp fires, confirmed me in this belief. I knew, at least, that a sergeant and four men were at the well in charge of forage. The command moved rapidly toward the well, when the sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met, and pointed out the course the Indians had taken with the stolen animals belonging to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it the trail was found and a rapid pursuit was at once made by Companies A and H of the Ninth cavalry, commanded respectively by Captain Cooney and Lieutenant Vincent.

After following the trail some seven or eight miles the cavalry came upon the Indians in force on the summit of a steep and almost impassable binf. Here a sharp fight occurred, in which, I regret to say, Lieutenant Vincent fell while bravely leading and stempting to control his men, He died

chortly after returning to camp, about ten o'clock that night. Captain Cooney was painfully, though not seriously injured by his horse failing and dragging him while moving at a rapid gait. He, however, remounted and retained his command. The men of his company behaved very well, but being in a great part recruits, without experience in indian fighting, which was the case in company H to a still greater extent, they squandered their ammunition, as sometimes even old troops not well under control will do, with repeating or magazine arms. Lack of ammunition and supplies, as the command was changing its station with limited transportation, made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impracticable.

I regret very much that Merritt was not in condition to have punished these Indians severely, but he was changing stations, with all the impeaimenta usual on such occasions, with harely sufficient transportation and supplies to last his command on the road. Lieutenant F. R. Vincent, of the Minth cavalry, did not receive a necessarily in Mound, but seeing that his new men required fire stimulus of his example, he insisted upon being put on his horse, and placed himself at their head, when, from his exertions and consequent loss of blood, he soon fell exhausted and never recovered.

A woman who escaped repopts that six Indians were killed in the fight. Words failed to convey an

minsell at their head, when, from his exertions and consequent loss of blood, he soon fell exhausted and never recovered.

A woman who escaped repopts that six Indians were killed in the fight. Words failed to convey an idea of the stekening atroetites committed by the demons who overpowered the train men. Some of them were taken alive, tied to wagons and burned. An old woman was carried some distance from the place of the attack, and then shot and scalped. Her grandchild had its ears cut of, was scalped and had its brains dashed out, while her daughter, the mother of the child, who witnessed it all, as also the death of her husbang at the train, was carried off by the fiends. More than one poor wreten crawled from the burning wagons, after the ropes which bound them had burned off, only to burn to blackened, unrecognizable masses, with their charred hands and faces raised in positions of entreaty.

The train had nine men with it. The remainder of the party were women and children. It is feared one woman was taken away by the band, though it is possible that she as well as the other body unaccounted for was burned to ashes with the wagons. It is reported that the band consisted of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men, and was composed of Indians, Mexicans and deserters from the array. A number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it. How many arms i cannot say. It was the supply which was lately sent from the Arsenal at San Antonio to Fort Stockton. General Augur in this report expresses the opinion that the Indians came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans and deserters from colored regiments were with them, such deserters universally escaping into Mexico.

The Sioux Murder Contradicted.

The Sloux Murder Contradicted.

A despatch from Helena, Montana, to the Comdssioner of Indian Affairs, states that the rumor of the murder of Simmons and others by Sioux Indians is false. All is quiet on the Missouri and the affairs of the Sioux Indians are in excellent shape. The above is from General Vial, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana.

Terror Along the Teran Border-A Bad Place for Deputy Collectors.

George H. Abbott, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at El Paso del Norte, Texas, in his last report on the condition of affairs in his district, which was received at the Treasury Department today, says that business is virtually at a standstill, and the customs receipts are daily falling off. The Apaches and Cochise Indians, armed with the best of guns, keep everybody along the Rio Grande in a state of excitement for fear of attack. There is no safety except in the protection of our troops. The Deputy Collectors of Customs are sending in their resignations, refusing to endanger their lives any longer. Deputy Collector J. M. Leijan, at Presidio del Norte, is the only American at the place, all the rest having fled from the border for protection. Several attempts have been made to enter his house, but have every time been successfully resisted with the assistance of his dogs. He has asked to be relieved without delay. Mr. Abbott appeals for troops, that he may have an escort to visit the different parts of his district. The application has been sent to the Secretary of War by Secretary Boutwell.

Anything to Beat Greeley.

It is rumored here that the free traders, disgusted with the Cincinnati nominations, have determined to call another convention and nominate candidates in favor of free trade, or anything to beat

A Two-Term Shake All Round.

There is authority for denying the truth of the statement that President Grant, in a conversation with an Ohio republican Congressman recently, said, in case of his re-election, he intended to make a general change of office-holders throughout the country; and, as a rule, he did not believe any person who held office during one administration should be retained during a second one, but it was simple justice to keep all faithful officers until they had served four years. It is denied that the President ever held such a conversation.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, eported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill to the Senate, with amendments, and it was made a special order for next Tuesday. The following appropriations are increased :-

Pentwater Harbor, Michigan, from \$10,000 to \$50,000.
Calumet Harbor, Illinois, from \$30,000 to \$40,000.
Black River Harbor, Ohio, from \$10,000 to \$20,000.
Huntington Harbor, Long Island, from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The following Items are inserted :-For Elizabeth Harbor, Massachusetts, \$20,000. For Ice Harbor, New Castle, Delaware, \$27,000. Northeast River, Maryland, \$10,000, Wharton Harbor, Maryland, \$12,000, For removing Red River raft, \$150,000. For dredging the bar of St. John's River, Florida,

10,000, Cedar Keys, Florida, \$7,000. Big Sodus Harbor, New York, \$15,000, Accatunk Break, Virginia, \$5,000.

In reply to a special inquiry the Register of the Treasury has been informed by the Collector of Customs at Pembina, Minn., that there are only two steamers navigating the Red River of the North, one of 119 tonnage and the other of 172 tons. These boats make regular trips between Breckenridge, Minn., and Fort Garry, in the Province of Manitoba There are but two barges employed in the same

Customs Receipts. The following are the customs receipts for the

week ending May 11:-
 New York
 \$2,709,621

 Philadelphia
 199,703

 Baltimore
 177,214

John K. Sheridan has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper in the Thirtieth New York

district. Presidential Approvals. The President has approved the following bills :-An act to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service without the consent of their parents or guardians; an act declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, subject to pre-emption and homestead only as provided for in existing laws; an act authorizing the West Wisconsin Railway Company to keep up and maintain a bridge for railway purposes across Lake St. Croix, at the city of Hudson, in Winconsin; an act to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the army; an act to establish a system of deposits to prevent desertion and

elevate the condition of the rank and file of the The President sent the following nominations to

the Senate to-day :-Nathan Goff, Jr., United States Attorney for West Virginia; H. Slack, Marshal for West Virginia; A. Newton, Jr., Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss.; Richard W. Mullen, Collector of Customs, at Teche, La.

Senatorial Confirmations, The Senate, in executive session to-day, con-

firmed the following nominations:—
George F. Gulick, A. K. Browne, Daniel L. Eaton and Samuel Cross, to be members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia; D. Willard Bliss, member of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia; Captain Daniel Amman to be Commodore in the navy; Gilbert Morton to be Ensign in the navy; James S. Ray to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Monroe, La.; Frank W. Barrington to be Register in the land office at Monroe, La.; N. H. Brainard to be Postmaster at lowa City, Iowa; Thomas H. Gole to be Collector of Customs at Saco, Me.; M. C. Page to be United States Attorney for Montana; Nathan Goff, Jr., to be United States Attorney for West Virginia; Hedgeman Siack to be United States Marshal for West Virginia.

The Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first firmed the following nominations:-

The Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first New York Collection Districts Consoli-

An executive order has been issued consolidating the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Internal Revenne districts of New York. Anson Congden is retained as Collector and Nelson Morrill as Assessor of the consolidated district.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872. The following is the text of the tariff portion of the Revenue bill as completed in Committee of the Whole to-day. The House has yet a chance to revise it, when the committee shall formally report the result of its labors. There is not much probability of change from the present conditions, however, as Mr. Dawes and other leaders of the House approve the tariff portion as it stands. The internal revenue part of the bill will be proceeded with on Monday, and probably finished by Tuesday night:-

SECTION 1 .- On and after the 1st day of July, 1872,

SECTION 1.—On and after the 1st day of July, 1872, In lieu of the duties heritofore imposed by law on the articles herinafter cnumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—

On all bituminous coal and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, lifteen per cent ad valorem; on chlory root, ground or unground, one cent per pound; on salt, in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; on salt, in bass, sacks, barrels or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds;

ground or unground, one cent per pound; on salt, in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; on salt, in bulk, sacks, barreis or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds; on bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, fifteen per centum ad valorem. On all skins and Morocco, tanned, but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem. On calfskins, tanned, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2—On and after the day and year when this act shall take effect, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ton per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value; on all wools, hair of the alpaca wont, and other like animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca and other like animals; on all iron, and on all manufactures of iron of which iron is the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery; on steel and all manufactures of setel, or of which steel shall shall be a component part of chief value; content part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery shall pay no less duty than the material of which steel shall shall be a component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery is on steel and all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall shall be a component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery all pay no less duty than the material of which is constructed, and provided that all wire rope and wire strand or chain is made, and all mer to other wise provided on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made, on all manufactures of metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is n

goods of the same material and quality as the cov-erings thereof; on lumber and manufactures of erings thereof; on lumber and manufactures of lumber.

Sec. 3.—On and after the day and year when this act shall take effect, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—On all burlaps and like manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for use as bagging for covering for cotton, or for the uses to which such bagging is applied, thirty per cent ad valorem; on all olicioth foundations or floor cloth can vas made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per cent ad valorem; on all bags; cotton bags and bagging, and all other like manufactures not herein otherwise provided for, and not suitable for use as bagging for covering cotton, composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags or other material, forty per centum ad valorem; on fine flax, dressed, unmanufactured, suitable for shoe thread and tallors' thread, valued at twenty-five cents per pound or more, three-fourths of a cent per pound; on insulators made of carthenware or other materials, except glass, for use exclusively in telegraphy, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on contains and metal threads, file or gespinst, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on coll tar, reduced, or asphalt, pitch, bitumen or cement, manufactured from coal tar or its residuum, ninety per cent of existing duties; on corks and cork bark, manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on obaltan, educed, or asphalt, pitch, bitumen or cement, manufactured from coal tar or its residuum, minety per cent of existing duties; on corks and cork bark, manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on acids, viz.—aectic, acctons and pyrollgneous, of specific gravity umber. SEC. 3.—On and after the day and year when this

cents per pound; magnesia, twenty-five cents per pound; botassa, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; five, twenty-five cents per pound; no bismuth, forty per cent ad valorem; on bismuth, forty per cent ad valorem; on mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; on emery ore \$6 per ton; on emery, grain, two cents per pound; on preserved or condensed milk, thirty-five per cent ad valorem; on fire crackers, \$1 per box of forty packs, not exceeding cighty to cach pack, and in the same proportion for a greater or less number; on all copper imported in the form of ores, two and a half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper and on all block or cearse copper, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for remanufacture, three and one-half cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, including sulphate of copper or bine vitriol, four cents per pound; on copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper or of which copper shall be a component or chief value not otherwise herein provided for, forty percentum ad valorem; on two discrews over two inches in length, four cents per pound; less than two inches and over three-quarters of an inch in length, nine, cents per pound; on moiste iron, made of sand by one process, \$6.30 per ton; on bine vitriol, three cents per pound; on moiste iron, made of sand by one process, \$6.30 per ton; on bine vitriol, three cents per pound; on complete salts, five cents per pound; on santonine, \$1 per pound; on strychnia, fifty cents per pound; on contine the proposition of the sand soda and soda ash, one-fourth of a cent per pound; on santonine, \$1 per pound; on strychnia, fifty cents per ounce; on books, printed, and all other printed peper, bound or in sheets, except, newspapers, magazines and periodic

gundy pitch, balsam cop the, fir Peruvian, tolu, borax crude, borate of line, books printed in other than the English lan uage and books printed in the English language, of cititions unrevised for twenty years; cinnabar, flative ore of mercury, calomel, cobalt ore, charcoal, copper, acetate of; cow or kine pox or vaccine virus, curry and curry powders, cinchonaroot, col cothardry or exide of iron, calt's foot, crude drug contrayerva root, cowage down, cyanite or kyanite, dried bugs, elecampene root, flowers, elaves, plants, roots and seeds, medicinal, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; galanga or galangal, gentian root, Guinea grains or grains of Paradise, hellebore root, carmine, crude; iron, liquor of; jute, jute butts, matico leaf, musk, crude; mustard seed, brown and white; marsh mallows, milk, sugar of; liquorice extract, such as mass and paste; murexide, a dye, orange buds and flowers, pellitory root, Peruvian bark, pollypodium, palu, quinine, quicksliver, potash crude, saltpetre crude, refined and unrefined and gunpowder, Seneca root, seeds of forest trees, stavesacre, crude drug storax or styrax, strontia or protoxide of strontium, succinic acid, spunk, sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts, sulphate of soda or salt cake, sulphurous or salteine of forest trees, stavesacre, crude drug storax or styrax, strontia or protoxide of strontium, succinic acid, spunk, sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts, sulphate of soda or salt cake, sulphurous or salicine medicinal preparations, sassafras, seeds of forest trees, snake root, tica crude, tripoil, tropical fruits and plants of all kinds, Turkish red salts, tyrin dye, tale, uranium, oxide of Venice, turpentine, coir, diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds; dried thood, dried and prepared flowers, emory ore, flints, flshskins, raw or unmanufactured; French sand, goldbeaters' skins, hair of hogs, curied, for beds and mattresses; harness, liquid hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled, and skins, except skins with the wool on; hones, Ayr stones, horn strips, Jostick or Josslight lard, lime, lestaer, old serap, loadstones, magnets, mica, milk not condeused, Bologna sausage, sanerkraut, venison oils, amber, crude; ambergris, anthes or rosemary, cassaput, cedrat, civet, fennel, loglandrum, lavender, poppy, thyme, white valerian, olicake, paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags other than wool waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper and unfit for any other manufacture; palladium metal, paranine, pebbles for spectacles, rough; phanglen, remets, raw or prepared; and sedsanse, star opia, rapeseed, sugar cane, sesamum, soapstone, sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats; spermaceti, split peas, straw unmannfactured, tallow, tar and pitch of pine, teasels, teeth, manufactured; wafers, wax of bees and manufactures of shoemakers' wax, whalebone, yeast cakes.

Sec. 7.—That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that, strength which

factures of shoemakers wax, whatesone, cakes.

SEC. 7.—That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bycarbonate of potash to neutralize one onnec troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are or may hereafter be imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said stand-

ard.
SEC. 8.—That all goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of July, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported remarkable after that day.

jected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Sec. 9.—That from and after the passage of this net all lumber, timber, hemp, manita, iron and steel not advanced beyond rods, bars and bolts, copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of wooden sailing vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon: Provided that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall apply to the materials above enumerated which shall be used in the construction of steamboats engaged in navigating the navigable waters of the United States; and provided further, that all articles of foreign production needed for ship stores or the repair of American sail vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE DISCLOSURES.

We have received a number of communications relative to our recent statement of the manner in which affairs are conducted at the House of Refuge. We publish a few of them reflecting both sides of the question :-FROM ONE WHO KNOWS BY EXPERIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Seeing that you have taken an interest in the un fortunate boys of the House of Refuge, I can safely say that those boys in the Tombs told you the whole truth, for I have experienced it myself. There is nothing but cruel treatment from the time you go there till you go out. These boys tell the truth, for they beat them with clubs or anything they can get hold of. I have seen boys knocked down like brutes. I was in hopes Bergh might go up there and protect these boys instead of the animals, for I think they are of more importance than animals. I am they are of more importance than animals, for I think they are of more importance than animals. I am surprised at not hearing something from Judge Dowling. I hope he may look after the interest of the boys, for I know that they suffer a great deal from these brutes of men. It is time some one did something for those men. this may prove to do some good. Yours, respectfully. PROTESTANT PROSELYTISM IN ALL THE PUBLIC INSTI-

TUTIONS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You have certainly again placed the community under the greatest obligations by your indefatigable energy. That weather eye of yours is always wide open to expose abuses and injustice wherever they hide their head or flaunt their wrong. The report in to-day's paper of the sectarian tyranny over 600 Catholic children at the House of Refuge carried my mind back to the New England pharisalcal hypocrisy which is generally thought to be of the past, but which really prevails to-day in all the public institutions throughout the land. I question if any other public print than the Herald would be found of sufficient courage to disclose the rottenness in the management of all or nearly all of the charitable and penal institutions of the land. You have accomplished by your report two excellent ends—to wit, the evidence, if any was necessary, of the utter fallacy of Protestant toleration, and the secret why graduates from our public institutions return upon the public with hearts full of vengeance and soured by minstice, confirmed in evil and schooled in every secret vice. I hope there is public spirit enough in the Catholic population of this city to immediately take action on the abuse at the House of Refuge. The unlawful and abusive proselytism exercised by our school system and everywhere throughout public institutions will one day cause bad blood both to rise and flow if the wise ones of the country do not correct the evil in time.

An American Cartholic,

An indicator in the matter. they hide their head or flaunt their wrong. The

AN INDIGNANT PROTESTANT ARGUES THE MATTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:In your issue of the 12th instant I read a piece on the House of Refuge. I must say I was greatly surprised to read such an article in one of our leading num essence or oil and bay runi essence of oil, fitty cents per ounce; on books, printed, and all other printed poper, bound or in sheets, except, exc and inducatial journals. You complain that the Roman Catholic children who are kept in this in-

who would tell the only way of salvation—through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Neither should they object to the moral teaching contal led in the Ten Commandments. The fact is, Mr. Editor, the whole spirit of your article is the same as that which pervades the whole Romish Church. It would remove the Holy Bible from our common schools; nay, it would do away with public schools altogether, and never rest until it has gamed the upper hand in this government. But God forbid that that should ever happen. There are some Protestants in this city who yet remember last 12th of July and are not apt to forget it. In conclusion, let me ask you to fairly and truly answer this question:—Were the majority of the immates of the House of Refuge Protestant, and mass was celebrated there, would you then complain against the sectarian religious services? It is a bad rule that don't work both ways. Yours truly, A PROTESTANT.

AN UPTOWN CITIZEN ON THE DISCLOSURES.

AN UPTOWN CITIZEN ON THE DISCLOSURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your issue of yesterday you made some startling disclosures of the treatment of the inmates of the House of Refuge. The statement you make in regard to the punishment of the inmates is simply horrible. The man or men wno have no more respect for morals or decency than to outrage young men of for morals or decency than to outrage young men of sixteen in the manner described by your reporter ought to be banished from civilized society. The id-a of allowing such brutalizing punisaments to be inflicted in the name of reformation is a shame on the name. Let the unruly members of the institution be put on extra restraint, shut up in solitary confinement, but to subject them to a punishment which brutalizes and destroys all shame and self-respect in those already too lost to it is wicked to the last degree. It is as shameful to the city as it is to the brutes who inflict this punishment that it is allowed, and that human beings are subjected to a treatment so shameful and revolting. Yours, S. H. W.

THE DEADLY DUMPING GROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The residents of Harlem and Yorkville present

their thanks and take much pleasure and gratification in the unflinching and determined course that your valuable journal has taken in the people's cause against a hardened contractor and his associates. who, together with some in the background, for their own aggrandizement defy the citizens and have even in the past week said that no petition or any action on their part or on their behalf could stop the dumping of offal, ashes and garbage on the East River. Now they did stop on Saturday last all day and burned a lot of stuff early in the morning. It is presumable that it was to prepare for a visit from the Sanitary Inspector and Commissioner Gross, who, in a report on Friday last-made by Dr. Morris and endorsed by Gross-stated therein that the nuisance was not as bad as represented, that the street sweepings, with but little garbage, were dumped on the lots, and that the effluvia arose as much from swamps and marshes as from the dumping. Mr. Brown was seen to pass twice up and down the Third avenue on Saturday, and as the wind blew from the west over the river, so the Harlem boats had the benealt and the avenues were free at the time of his passing, and this, no doubt, accounts for the report. Your readers would like much to be informed, if

free at the time of his passing, and this, no doubt, accounts for the report.

Your readers would like much to be informed, if possible, how it was before the dumping o last year took place that the inhabitants of the upper end of the island never had cause to complain of poisonous cilluvia from the salt water, marsh and swamp lands; on the contrary, the tide passed over them twice a day, and there was no green, festering, stagnant water until the present season through Mr. Brown's closing the water courses.

If, through carelessness, a person or child receive injury by steamboat or cars, the courts give redress; but if 100,000 persons lose their lives through these dumping grounds will Mr. Brown be responsible and pay injuries sustained by disease and death? If a barrel of ashes are dumped in the street, or some triding misdeed performed, the party offending is arrested, sued and fined. The result of a report of the sanitary inspectors was that the Board of Health passed resolutions to take out the stuffed seats and backs in city cars. Can you inform us how it is that these same sanitary inspectors pass over without notice the fact that the workmen on these dumping grounds, who at certain hours of the day crowd on the Second and Third avenue cars among some forty or fifty passengers, carrying in their clothing such an insufferable, sickening, nauseous effluvia that must be the means of spreading disease and death among the community? These men are mostly Italians who live in the closely settled tenement houses about Baxter street. It stands on record in one of your valuable issues some few weeks ago that from one of these houses four dead bodies were taken out, and that some ten other poor wretches were on beds with fever and smallpox, the effect, no doubt, of the poison from the dumphing grounds. It is to be supposed for a moment that some of the emptyings from the twelve rooms of this house did not find their way to the favorite dumping grounds. It is no exaggeration but an everyday occurrence, as some condu men, in place of mixing them up with the com-munity at large to spread contagion and disease? munity at large to spread contagion and disease?

Last Thursday a woman residing on Third avenue, between 105th and 106th streets, became sick and was unable to eat through a purf from the damping ground; this can be proved in Court if need be. On Sunday the stench was very offensive all day. Will the Board of Health have these grounds disinfected and covered with good earth, and means used to abate in some measure the poison now sickening the atmosphere? Or is it to remain as it is? Some suppose that Dr. Morris and Commissioner Gross are demented. If so, they had better resign and make room for abler men in their places? What can they be thinking of, to array themselves against indisputable and provable facts set forth by twenty physicians and 11,000 persons, whose signatures were presented to the Board of Health? Dr. Smith, of the Board, saw through the whitewash brush.

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The diseases principally generated by this public nuisance are spotted fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, scarlet fever, cholera and smallpox, and there are times when the poison arising from this practice of filling in with garbage and all kinds of putrid filth becomes more intensified than at others, as after a summer's rain storm, followed by a burning sun, raising the deadly vapor like smoke from a dung heap.

as after a summer's rain storm, followed by a burning sun, raising the deadly vapor like smoke from a dung heap.

A slight elevation in the temperature during the last week has very sensibly increased the poisonous exhalations from this nuisance, giving unmistakable warning of approaching disense and death. Garbage and filth can be usefully and profitably employed for fertilizing purposes, but when aggregated in large masses for filing up it becomes the nucleus of death-generating poisons, exhaling vapors which impregnate the surrounding atmosphere, carrying pestilence and death in their train. There have been more funerals passing on Third avenue during the period of the last five months than in the last four years. The poison disseminated by the nuisance complained of will assuredly be productive of fatal consequences to the city of New York if these grounds are not covered with several feet of pure earth and immediate disinfecting means are not applied and constantly kept up during the next six months of warm weather on the grounds aimed to. By the statements in your paper of the 21st and 28th of April 73,000 loads were removed in twelve days from the lover part of the city. About one-half of this, say 36,000 loads, together with some 27,000 loads since, making in all about 63,000 loads, have been dumped in one mass above Ninety-second street and added to that already dumped during ine past year.

Through the four éast side public highways—to wit, in the cars on the Fourth, Third and Second avenues and Harlem boats—some 50,000 persons passed daily last year to their business through the poisoned afmosphere, and all these can testify to the nauseous and sickening consequences of the nuisance complained of. It is not an exaggeration to say that an epidemic may visit the population whose sanitary condition is so shamefully im-

nuisance companied of. It is not an exaggeration to say that an epidemic may visit the population whose sanitary condition is so shamefully imperilled, and that these dumping places threaten to be productive of greater mortality and commercial ruin than all the other nuisances of the city put

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Last year the parties engaged in filling in, after complaint had been made to the Board of Health, were ordered to disinfect the grounds, and made pretence to abate the nuisance in this wise, while daily adding thousands of loads of filth to the polsonous mass:—A wheelbarrow or two would be paraded on the ground, containing chloride of lime, and a spadeful here and there was thrown out, but the nuisance all the while was increased by a daily addition of thousands of tons of death-generating fifth, and J. L. Brown, knowing the risk and its destructive tendency, thought it best to remove himself and family to Westchester county out of harm's way. What a farce, what a mockery! Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Does not the Board of Health possess the power to act and abate such evils without delay?

Is it good policy to drive law-abiding citizens to desperation. The Quarantine buildings were burned on the night of the Atlantic Cable celebration because the Commissioners appointed for their removal did nothing for five years. The citizens of Harlem and Yorkville do dot feel like being trampled on or trided with much longer. It is dangerous to good order to compel people to take law in their own hands to redress grievances that the proper authorities should perform by each doing their duty; but if driven to extremes, to protect their lives and those of their wives and children the powers that be may rest assured that each will perform his duty to home and family.

This communication was intended to have been only a few lines, but the subject is one of such grave importance, and, being aware of the interest you take with reference to it, I trust that you will not think I trespass. Please give this your early consideration, yours being the most energetic, independent and fearless Journal in the universe, as is w

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

He Passes the Day at the Lincoln Club-Recoives Visits and Answers Letters—His New White Hat-His New Photographs.

Mr. Greeley passed nearly the whole day yesterlay in the parlors of the Lincoln Club House, 20 East Twenty-first street, where the State Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans has its headquarters. He busied himself all day in reading the newspapers and answering his letters, which were brought to him in huge bundles from the Tribune office at intervals during the day. He received a number of callers also, to whom he attended with his usual urbanity without in the least relaxing his attention to the other business before nim. He wore his customary suit of solemn black, the coat cut pigeon tail fashion, and his first white hat of the season-a spick, span new one of soft felt, with wide brim and white ribbon; one of a hundred or two that have been sent hint by enthusiastic admirers-was laid away recklessly among the materials and implements of trade on his writing desk. The writing desk on this occasion was the sideboard, or wine buffet, in the back parlor. He wrote in his regular high-backed attiade, and his papers were strewn promiscuously among wine glasses. The philosopher, sternly ab-stemous as he is, doesn't feel too holy to go where wine drinking goes on, nor does he propose, in the self-righteous spirit of the Pharisee, to bind all men to his own little theories.

The larger parlor of the Lincoln Club Rooms is profusely adorned with engravings of the great spirits and stirring scenes of the war. A picture of spirits and stirring scenes of the war. A picture of Abraham Lincoln gazes sadly across one of the front windows at a scene of destruction representing an incident on the March to the Sea; the figure of Sheridan on his famous "ride" is glaring sternly at the caim figure of the Philosopher in the Studio; the stolid face of General Grant looks solemnly across the room at the scene of Washington and his Generals on the opposite wall, and a large oil painting, by Carpenter, the painter of the famous scene of Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation, represents the Chappaquan Sage himself above the mantelpiece, benignly bestowing the light of his countenance upon all the other objects in the room. Upon a high shelf in the rear parior, with its sightless eyes and sad, homely face overlooking the philosopher at his work, rests a large bust of Abraham Lincoln.

Among the visitors who called during the day were Mr. L. U. Reavis, the capital mover who hopes to squeich the presumptious enterprise of Chicago by taking the White House, Capitol and all the executive departments to St. Louis; ex-State Senator Lawrence, of Brooklyn, who said he had been a lifelong and bitter democrat, but wanted to give in his adherence to Horace Greeley; Daniel D. Conover, Watdo Hutchins, Samuel Sinclair and a number of others, it was notable that one or two of his brothers-inlaw and journalistic lieutenants, who are in the new order of things debarred from any hope of emolument on his succession to the Presidency, stick manfully to his side and work zealously among his friends.

Not theirs the homage which self-interest pays, But that of love, itself the highest praise. Abraham Lincoln gazes sadly across one of the front

stick manually to his side and work zealously among his friends.

Not theirs the homage which self-interest pays,
But that of love, itself the highest praise.

It is conceded on all hands that brothers-in-law, consins and business partners will fare very barly in the distribution of offices if Mr. Greeley ever has any to distribute.

A package of photographs of the philosopher were brought in from a popular photographer's in the afternoon and their truthfulness to nature was highly commended. About six o'clock Mr. Greeley, in company with Waldo Hutchins and Samuel Sinciair, walked up to the Union League Club and took dinner. The busy crowds on Broadway passed and jostled the benignant sage, and every one turned a second time to notice his figure and gait and to remark the bran new white felt hat which he wore. Other than this there was as little respect or deference shown to the great nominee as crowded Broadway usually shows alike to the most ordinary and the greatest in her passing throng.

To day the Presidential candidate of the period.

To day the Presidential candidate of the period will pursue his weekly way to Chappaqua, there to refresh himself and forget his public cares in the rejuvenating pastime of wood-chopping.

CORRECTING POPULAR ERRORS CONCERNING GREELEY.

[From the Go.don Age, May 18.]

Another current absurdity about him is that while he is an honest man himself, he is surrounded by a coterie of knaves. Mr. Greeley habitually associates with the best men and women of his time. Editors, lawyers, senators, judges, governors-from all parts of the country—these are the people who daily seek him, and with whom he eats and drinks. daily seek him, and with whom he eats and drinks. Of course a newspaper office keeps an open gate to all comers, and as Mr. Greeley is the most accessible of men, very many schemers, charlatans and rogues enter with the rest, saluting him and receiving in return his self-absorbed and half-recognizing nod. But anybody who imagines that Mr. Greeley has not a disciplined and penetrating instinct for character makes as great a mistake as in supposing that, when he goes to sleep in charch, he does not hear the sermon. We have known Mr. Greeley to sleep through a long speech, and then at its close rise and reply to it, point for point. In like manner, through the same gentle oblivion which some people fancy rests upon his judgment of men, there is a wakefulness of scrutiny which detects the scoundrel at a glance. In this sort of insight he reminds us of Abraham Lincoln.

judgment of men, there is a wakefulness of scrutiny which detects the scoundrel at a glance. In this sort of insight he reminds us of Abraham Lincoln.

Another of the fallacies is that he is given to blunders. We do not say that Mr. Greeley is free from blundering. But if must be remembered that the editor of a daily paper is necessarily a frequent blunderer. No matter who the man is, if he publicly prints his opinion three hundred and sixty-five times a year, he will inevitably be wrong sometimes—nay, often. Another person may wait till his judgment of a case ripens, but an editor must express his judgment without waiting. Accordingly, he says to-day what he must unsay to-morrow. This is the exigency of his profession. The foremost man in it is not free from the law which concludes all its votaries in this common infirmity of misjudgment. But put any other man on such a rostrum as the Tribune, and bid him speak six days in the week for thirty years, and count his blunders during that time! Who could have done better than Mr. Greeley? Nay, who could have done better than Mr. Greeley? Nay, who could have done so well? Then, too, even where he has failed, his "failings have leaned to virtue's side." He has never blundered into enriching his private pockets. He has never stumbled into the County Court House, lined with purple carpets and golden chairs. His chief blunders have been against himself, and not against his country. And such are virtuous vices.

Another of the popular caprices is that he is not a safe man. This is a vague and indefinite indictment. If it means that the federal government would be unsteady in his hands—that he would have one poley to-day and another to-morrow—nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Greeley is as steadfifst in his intellectual judgments as he is in his moral convictions. Fickleness does not belong to his nature. His sincerity, his carnestness, his straightforwardness—all these qualities are as patent as the sunshine to all who know him well enough to know anything of

sons of toil."

We have thought fit to notice these fallacies to-day, and shall from time to time correct other misjudgments concerning one of the best known yet least understood of American statesmen.

FIRE IN LEONARD STREET. A Woman Burned to a Crisp-The Body

Not Identified. About half-past eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the garret of No. 104 Leonard street, occupied by Margaret Murphy and others, causing a damage to the different occupants and to the build-

damage to the different occupants and to the building (owned by Joseph Mosback) of \$700. Some hours after the fire was extinguished the firemen, in prosecuting their search among the charred and blackened timbers found the body of a female, burned to a crisp. The body was removed to the Sixth precinct station house, where it failed to be identified. She is supposed to be a woman named Ann Daley, aged twenty-one years, the wife of a seaman, who was known to have lived on the top floor of the old rookery and who had not been seen after the outbreak of the fire. FIRE ON A STEAMBOAT.

About six o'clock last evening, a fire broke one on board the steamboat Sleepy Hollow, now lying at the foot of Fourth street, Hoboken. For a considerable time much excitement prevailed, but the siderable time in the fire companies saved the ves-sel from destruction. The flames broke out in the pilot house—no one knows how—and destroyed the timbers and glass thereis; but beyond this, the steamer remains uninjured. The vessel has been undergoing repairs for some time at Hoboken.

FIRE IN TRENTON.

Yesterday at noon a fire occurred in the box Front street. For some time there was danger to the surrounding property, but the fire department prevented the spread of the flames. The loss amounts to \$5,000, which sum is covered by in-surance. factory and saw mill of Craft, White & Company, in